"Extra! Extra! All about the an

QUIET IN THE CITY.

No Disturbance - Admirable Police

Precautions-Mrs. Parsons Creates

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—A quiet almost like sunday prevailed on the down town streets

all day, but there was an omnipresent air

of suppressed excitement. The dozen men

on reserve in the central squad room sat

around in moody stience reading the papers

a momentary ripple of excitement, and at the approuncement of even this item of news

the strained nerves of the men seemed to

throb under the suppressed excitement. That woman is more to be feared than

housand rioters," said an officer, and that

FEARFUL FOREBODINGS Fears That Trouble Will Result From

the Execution.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.-The excitement was

chanan, in commenting on the governor's decision, said: "The state will not be

twenty days older before they regret this action. The people will be sorry and will

r ue the day that they permitted this crime

r ue the day that they permitted this crime to take place. I feel that the order for the death of these men should have been followed by another proclaiming martial law in this city. If soldiery were here and the police removed from sight i believe that there would be no trouble. As it is I fear theresuit. The friends of the condemued hate policemen as they hate nothing else and the sight of a blue coat is likely to fire the heart of some overzeelous individual and lead to the throwing of a bomb. The work once started will continue and rivers of blood be made to flow. I hope nothing of the kind may occur, but we cannot tell

the kind may occur, but we cannot tell what is before us."

It Was Instigated Partly in Malice, and is Without Foundation. NEW YORK, Nov. 11. - Clement E. cheutze, who is accused by Frank Markoff. of being the thrower of the fatal Haymarket

bomb at Chicago, is a cabinetmaker, and lives at No. 1156 Third avenue. Markoff,

or conversing to whispers.

The Haymarket Massacre Expiated

Anarchy Throttled, Law Triumphs.

Four of the Conspirators Perish on the Gallows.

No Speeches from the Condemned

In Their Death Gasp Two of Them Exult for Anarchy.

Just as the Drop is Sprung Parson Cries Out Let the Voice of the People be Heard," and then His Lips are Sealed Forever-Scenes and Incidents Apostles of Anarchy and the Strangulation of Government by Force in

COOK COUNTY JAIL, CHICAGO, NOV. 11 .-At 1 o'clock a change was made in the death watch. Deputy Hartke had been guarding Spies since 5 o'clock. He reported that he had quite a long talk with the anarchist. Spies declared that he had no reason to be afraid, and then launched forth in a tirade against the courts. He asserted that all the judges who had any connection with the case had reason to tremble, while the anarchists could hold up their heads and walk to death with steady footsteps.

At 11 o'clock Spies lay down on his cot and closed his eyes, but he did not sleep. Several times he got up for a drink of water. But his every movement betokened a numness that was astonishing. So it was with the rest of the anarchists. Parsons had the nerve to entertain his guard with a song. His selection was "Annie Laurie." He sang the sweet song suitely the sent He sang the sweet song entirely through, and when he finished rested his head on his

and when he finished rested his head on his hands for a few moments.

During the long hours of the night only newspaper men were admitted to the inner precincts of the jail. They had quarters in what is known as the lawyers cage and were within ten feet of the anarchists. At 4 o'clock one of them made a tour of the lower corridor where Spies, Parsons, Fischer, and Engel were confined. In each cell were two staiwart guards who stood watch over the anarchists. The former chatted in low tones and whispered-jokes among themselves to white away the time. But the telk and whispered jokes were all lost on the prisoners. Each one was in the heaviest of slumbers. Spieslay on one sile, his head on his arm, and slept as peacefully as a babe. Fischer had turned over on his back and the consequence was that he frequently let out a snore that echoed in a startling manner through the silent corridors of the building. Engel lay motionless, as did Parsons, except that at times the latter started uneasily as if dreams were coursing through his mind.

at times the latter started uneasily as if dreams were coursing through his mind. Then at intervals the sitence was broken by the stealthy walk of an armed guard who made the rounds of the lower corridor to see that all was weil. The only other disturbing element was the mewing of the jail cat, who kept up the noise so peristently that at last a denuty bore down, captured, and removed her to the basement, where her cries could not be heard.

Some time after minight Parsons complained that the hum of conversation in the jail's office annoyed him and prevented him from sleeping. The wooden door between the office and the cell room was closed, and the Texas anarchist dropped into an uneasy slumber.

On the street armed policemen paced their beats, and all who had no business in the neighborhood were promptly ordered to move on, and if they did not move at once they were assisted. The jail proper occupies the lilinois street front of the building, while that part used by the criminal court fronts on Michigan street. On the latter front is the main entrance, through which all who enter must pass. This opening is guarded by a heavy double fron door, which is kept closed and fastened by a padlock and chain. Immediately within the door stood two trusty policemen armed with breech-loading rifies and carrying thirty-eight rounds each in a convenient carridge box. A step sounded in the outer vestibule and from the watchful sentres of the individual's applying for admission. If his credentials are satisfactory the doors are opened sufficiently for him to pass in. Inside, other guards bearing rifles moved about over the tile floor, and at the head of the wide stairway leading to the upper floor the mursile of the loaded rifle in the hands of an officer projected over the steps. The zont rooms above were occupied by several companies of policemen with a whole arsenal of weapons and ammunition. In the room were numerous sentries ready to open on any suspicious looking individuals who may approach on the surrounding reofs.

Th

viduals who may approach on the surrounding reofs.

The jull proper is reached by crossing a narrow court, dismat and cold in the darkness. In this part of the building special preparations had been made for the reception of unwelcome callers. Now and then a louder voice than common floated out from the cell room where some ordinary prisoner had waked with a cry, but from the cells of the condemned came only the low murmur of conversation between the guards and their wards. About 1 o'clock, while there was comparative allence, the occupants of the sheriff's office were startled by a crash and a bang from the northern corridor. It was nothing, only the sheriff and a few other officers experimenting with the scaffold and testing it and the ropes. A few minutes after 2 o'clock Spies stood at the door of his cell smoking and taking through the bars with his guard.

As the slow hours away along even the

emoking and taking through the bars with his guard.

As the slow hours away along even the proximity of death grew monotonous. "Come and look at Lingg," said Sheriff Matson to a group of reporters. Between 3 and 4 the rumble of wheels outside penetrated the thick wails, and a wagon drove up and unleaded four coffins—one for Spies, one for Eugel, one for Fischer, and one for Parsons. At 3:36 all were asleep, Fielden and Schwab, in their cells in the second tier, having retired before midnight. In the first flush of relief to them imprisonment for life was a very small matter, and they could sleep in safety.

About 4 Fischer woke and after refreshing himself with a draft of water relapsed into slumber.

Ing nimetr with a control was control to the second of the

arrived.
Six o'clock came and the rambling of wagons, the blowing of whistles, and the ringing of bells told that the people outside were astir. But the anarchists slept

on.

It was just 6:45 when Engel awoke.

Within the next ten minutes his turee doomed companions opened their eyes.

They tumbled out of their cots and hastily They tumbled out of their cots and hastily dressed themselves.

No conversation took place between the anarchists and their guards. Spice and Parsons simply bade them good bye, and in a few minutes the deputies emerged from the cell room. They were relieved by

the cell room. They were relieved by others.

Fischer was the first one to emerge from his cell. Accompanied by the deputies he stepped over to the plain iron sink and took a good wash. His every movement was closely watched.

Spies next performed his ablutions, and scemed to enjoy them.

Old man Engel followed the young anarchies, not the less to wash was Parsuns.

At 7:20 two watters from Martell's restaurant brought to the prisoners their breakfasts. The edibles were carried in a large new clothes basket, and the linen and table ware looked bright and clean.

A little incident occurred when Parsons at epped out to wash brimself which was described by Lieut. Laughlin. All the other anarchists contented the macives with weating at the tap, but when Parsons walked-up to the sink he exclaimed:

"I see no wash bashs here. I am accustomed to washing in a bash and I want on now."

how."

His manner was extremely defiant, but though he reiterated his request for the basin in gruff tones he did not get the desired utensil: He by far exhibited the most bravado of any of the anarchists.

Incidents in the Juil Previous to the

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 .- The active preparations for the execution began at 8 o'clock, when Chief Bailiff Chaili arrived at the jail and assigned the deputy sheriffs to their various positions during the event. It was announced that Jailer Folz, with Deputies

jall and assigned the deputy sheriffs to their various positions during the event. It was announced that Jaller Folz, with Deputles Galpin, Speers, and Cleveland, would conduct the prisoners to the scaffold and superistend the actual hanging. Deputy Leibrandt, with Deputles Fuch, Hanks, Carney, Mahler, and Johnson, were assigned to guard the main entrance to the criminal court building. The duty of taking passes was given to Deputles Burk and Peters. To guard the stairs and courtyard were assigned Deputles Monker, Casey, Stowart, Josephson, Gass, Santa, Duryes, and Baumgarten.

Incide the jall proper were placed Deputles Frake, Hartke, Beers, Gross, Hamilton, Morgan, Foley, Scanlou, McCartney, Brainerd, Healy, Fries, Lynch, Dooley, Waibridge, Wall, Kerns, and Price.

The Rev. Dr. Bolton arrived at 7:45, and, after depositing his satchel on a chair and hanging up his overcoat in the jail office, passed into the cell from. Passing first into Parsona's cell, he attempted to engage the doomed Texan in religious conversation. Parsona's cell, he attempted to engage the doomed Texan in religious conversation. Parsona's cell, be attempted to engage the doomed Texan in religious conversation. Parsona's cell of the meantime Spies had called for paper and envelopes, and when they were furnished him be began writing. He was interrupted by the sheriff, who accested him and stood in front of the cell door, while they talked. The sheriff took notes of the conversation and then passed on. After a stay of eighteen minutes in Parsona's cell, Dr. Bolton emerged, and, walking to Spice's deor, stood looking at that individual, who glanced at the elergy man and continued his writing. Dr. Bolton remained standing in front of Spice for two or three minutes, but receiving no recognition he walked away. Writing materials were furnished Parsons and Fischer, who immediately set about preparing statementa. Engel made no request for pen or paper, but at stolidly on his bed, looking at the opposite wall of his cell. The clergyman pased aroun

forward in front of the cells containing the anarchists.

It was now 8:30 a. m., and not thirty feet away from the coming victims the massive from barred door was clanging constantly, admitting crowds of newspaper men and deputy sheriffs, crowding the little room almost to suffecation, and indulging in a loud buzz of conversation that could be heard plainly in the cells. Nearly everybody in the room was smoking and that, with the fearful feeling of depression felt by the most hardened, the place was nearly uncendurable. It was at this moment that Dr. Mayer, the assistant county physician, passed through and rapidly walked to the cells of the condemned. He asked each if there was any desire for stimulants, and all save Engel at once replied quietly in the negative. Engel abked for some port who. It was given him at once, and he gulped down three large glasses of it. Sples requested water, and seemingly consumed by a burning thirst swallowed nearly two tumblers of the pure, cool liquid.

In the jail office Deputy Burke was now passing around among the throng and taking up the ticketsfor admission, apparently indicating that the execution was not far distant. This unusual proceeding was objected to by some, but all were compelled to submit.

While standing in front of Engel's cell Dr. Bolton was in dauger of becoming involved in a religious controversy for the condemned man boldly combated the proposition of the divine.

Within a few minutes of 9 a message came from Mrs. Parsons, through a bailiff, applying at the jail for admission. The request was refused.

The sheriff and his chief deputy were still poring over their documents, and the gloom was deepening on the face of every one in jail, when suddenly a burst of sunlight came through the topmost windows and went straight to Schwab's cell. He came to the bare and blinked and basked in the welcome light.

The governor's decision on the application for recentive clemency was brought It was now 8:30 a. m., and not thirty feet

light.

The governor's decision on the application for executive elemency was brought to Chicago by Gov. Oglesby's son. Deputy Gleason intercepted the messenger on the train near that eity limits, and the official

Gleason intercepted the messenger on the train near that city limits, and the official copy was at once brought to the jail by the deputy.

It was just 0:30 when information ticked from the telegraph instrument a few fiet distant from the cells, that Capt. Black was at that very moment again pleading with Gov. Ogleaby at Springfield. The message was handed in to Sheriff Matson who glanced at it a second and then crumpled the paper slowly in his hand. Whatever the sheriff's thoughts no expression of their purport crossed his compressed-lips. Five minutes later the sheriff energed and in reply to a chorus of linguity said that "he has not just fixed the time as yet."

The manuscript which Spies, Parsons, and Fischer spent a portion of the morning in preparing were in part written statements, the nature of which would not be divaliged by any one of the collicials. These were delivered into the bands of Clerk Price, who turned them over to the sheriff and that official tocked them in his personal safe. It was stated by the sheriff that Spies, Parsons, and Fischer had in addition written letters which he had also locked up securely. Parsons's letter was addressed to his wife, but the address of that of Spies the Sheriff refused to divinge. It is supposed it is for Nins Van Zaudt. Before 10 o'clock Dr. Gray went hat the prisonera' cells for the second time, bearing in his hands three

Steam fellows and active. Before 10 o'clock Dr. Gray went into the prisonera' cells for the second time, bearing in his hands three wine glasses and a bottle of Jarvis brandy, with which to brace up the men. All of them partock of the stimulant.

Adjutant Hance, of the state militia, came into the jail at 10 o'clock and was immediately closeted with the sheriff. Opinion as to his appearance was divided, some thinking it related to some awd disposition to be made of the militia, while others believe he carried a supplemental message from Gov. Oglesby. About this time Police Inspector J. O. Bonfield, who commanded the police at the Haymarket, entered the jail, looking as grim as he did within half an hour after the famous bomb massagre.

laise" he spoke to Turnkey Stubbe in a laughing way; "When I get to heaven I'li put in a good word for you."

When Fischer woke up this morning he turned to one of the officers and said; "I dreamed about Germany last night," then he relapsed to silence for quite a long period.

turned to one of the officers and said: "I dresmed about Germany last night," then he relapsed to silence for quite a long period.

At 10:55 fully 250 newspaper men, local politicians, and others, among them the twelve jurors who were to view the bodies after the execution had passed through the dark passage under the gallows, and began scating themselves. The balliffs said a few words to the journalists begging them to make no rush when the drop fell, but to wait decently and in order. Parsons was given a cup of coffee a few minutes before the march to the scaffold was begun.

The rattling of chairs, tables, and benches of the reporters continued for several minutes, but by 11:05 there began to fall a busb, and conversation among the crowds washed walls made a painful contrast with the dark brown gallows with its four noosed ropes dropping ominously near the floor. A gleam of sunshine shooting through the window at this instant fell on a corner of the death machine, and in a slight degree relieved its somber hus.

Through the window at this instant fell on a corner of the death machine, and in a slight degree relieved its somber hus.

Through the window one saw a number of policemen armed with rifles looking down from the roof of the Dearborn street wing on the proceedings. The chief balliff begans at 11:10 calling out the names of the persous summuned as jurors and bringing them forward to the row of little stools directly in front of the gallows. No other sounds were heard in the long, high corridor but the solemn, monotonous voice of the balliff and the rustling of the jurors as they tip-toed forward through the crowd.

The command to the crowd fronting the gallows that all must stop smoking was given at 11:35. The dozen or two who were using the weed quenched the fire, some rather reluctantly, and the ashes were alonly strewn on the payement. Whether this command ware, It was now lists and the subjects of the corwd near the gallows was like a low torture. There was no relief, and the newspaper men gazed at

SCENES ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Bow the Four Doomed Men Met Their Death. COOR COUNTY JAIL, Nov. 11 .- It lacked just seven minutes and a half of the hour of high noon when a single white shrouded figure above which was a face of yellowish pallor—the face of August Spies—passed the first post of the gallows. The gaples crowd, ten feet below, half rose involunta rily from their chairs at the first glimpse of the apparition advancing across the scaffold. Spics looked calm and glanced at the reporters with a trace of his old-time cynical smile. He walked firmly over the drop guided by the grasp of a deputy to the frathest edge of the gallows. Following closs came Fischer, close enough to touch Spics's shroud had his hand not been pinloned under the white musifa. Fischer's countenance had a peculiar glisten totally unlike the ashiness of Engel's heavy features, and in strange contrast with the dead lack of color in the pinched line aments of Parsons. The once jaunty, vivacious Texan came last, a withered old man. He had aged twenty years since the day and hour, scarce twelve mouths before, when he tripped lightly into the court before Judge Gary and flippantly declared that he was ready to be tried at once for his life. The moment his feet touched the scaffold, Parsons seemed to completely lose his identity and to feel that his spirit was no longer a part of his body. He had wrought himself to an ecstacy of solemn self-glorification. Only he—the one American—seemed to realizate the full that he must die in a manner to impress, if possible, on all future generations the thought that he was a martyr. No tragedism that his paced a stage in America ever made a more mavelous presentation of a self-chosen part, perfect in every detail. The upward turn of his eyes, his distant, far-away look, and, above all, the attitude of apparent complete resignation that every fold of the awk ward shroud only served to make more distinct, was by far the most striking feature of the entire gallows picture.

The squat form of Engel alongside, with stupid, wide-jawed face, made a hideous contrast to Parsons's assumption of the halo of a martyr. Fischer was head and shoulders taller than the other three, make the halo of a martyr. Fischer was head and shoulders taller than the other three, make the halo of a martyr. Fischer was head and shoulders taller than the other three, make the halo of a martyr. Fischer was head and shoulders taller th the apparition advancing across the scaffold

shoulders tailer that the other three, making his occasional looks of too evident bravade more noticeable than might otherwise be at a sorry disadvantage compared with the steady coolness of Spies. The latter's exhibition of quiet, thorough nerve far surpassed as a wonder the demeanor of any of his comrades.

The four burly deputies standing to the rear of the four condemned men began without delay to adjust the ropes. Spies's noose being the one first placed. He did not appear to regard it of any more consequence than a new linen colar. The knot was slipped down the cord close sgainst his neck. Spies did not show a tremor, but wolle the same process was being carried out with Fischer he turned and quietly whispered to the battiff some suggestion concerning the rope.

Fischer's occasional ardor was quite noticeably less when he felt the hompen strand, and Engel bit his under lip hard when his turn came. Just then Dr. Marphy, a voning physician, standing back of Engel, whisperingly cracked a joke at Engel's ear. Incredible as it may seem, the low-forwed asparchiat-laughed outright with the rope around his neck and while another was being fastened on Parsons by his side. But the groteague laught stepped in a single instant, and Parsons, meekly as a saint, cast his eyes upward at the daugling line above him. Before the four sharchists had an inkling, of what was to be done the white cape were deitly slipped unon their heads and drawn quickly down to the necks, shutting off the view of each as completely and with less warning than does the camera circh of a photographer.

August Spies was the first of the four downed men to make use of his wise while he could. In a tone of intense bitternessor spirit, he, the man who wrote the infamous revenge circular, hissed out between his tiphily-clenched deeth:

"There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices they are stranding to death?"

The hast syllable of Spies's concluding words, hourse with a upprassed passion, had not reached an end, when

only ones left in the jail office being the press representatives. At 1:30 o'clock the ceffin in which lay the body of Parsons was carried out of the jail and taken to the home of the widow. Curious police officials walked into the jail to learn how the xecution had been proceeded with, and were in turn questioned as to how the citizens outside had acted. "There was absolutely no trouble," one and all replied. Fisther's remains were removed to his home at 1:35 o'clock. Many people displayed autographs of the dead Fischer, which he had written during the morning. It is estimated that he made fifty of them in all. They all rend allko, and were couched in the following words:

"Anarchy is liberty. ADOLFIF FISCHER, "COOK COUNTY JAIL, NOV. 11, 1857."

EMBALMING THE BODIES.

tions to the Families of the Victims. CHICAGO, Nov. 11 .- Prof. W. A. Sullivan professional embalmer of Beston, ac companied by Drs. J. J. Moris, Charles Hager, and C. H. Saunters, embalmers of this city, went to the undertaking establish ment at 49° Milwaukee avenue this after-

ment at 40 Milwaukee avenue this afternoon to prepare for burial the bodies of
Spirs, Flacuer, and Parsons.

The body of Spics was embalmed first
and turned over to his mother, who took it
to ber home late in the evening. The emhalmers are still at work on the bodies of
Parsons and Flacuer, and may not complete their work until early to-morrow
morning.

plete their work until early to-morrow morning.

"Judying from the appearance of the bedies," said Prof. Sullivan to a reporter, "the hanging of these men was a thoroughly scientific piece of work. I did not witness the execution, and my judgment upon the skill with which it was managed is based upon my observation of the appearance of the hodes which I am now working upon. Yes, Engel was the only one of the four whose neck was broken. The other three choked to death."

DISPOSITION OF THE BODIES. DISPOSITION OF THE BODIES.

CRICAGO, NOV. 11.—When the coffins were brought to the scaffold Sheriff Matson exclaimed: "His will be done." The bodies were bowered in the following order: Spies, Fischer, Engel, and Parsons. All looked pateral. The coffin lids were quickly screwed down. Paper tabs were pasted on each for identification. Engel's, and Lingg's, the suicide, remains were taken to 986 Milwaukee avenue. Fischer's wife claimed his, Mrs. Spies took August's, and Mrs. Parsons received that of her husband.

Spies was removed in his coffin at 1:40

and Mrs. Parsons received that of her husband.

Spies was removed in his coffin at 1:40 o'clock. The remains were received by a committee of the Central Labor Union composed of Messrs. Stauber, Linnemeyer, Schmidinger, Urban, and Bething.

Before the committee left the jail they went into the visitors' cage and shouted good byes to Schwab and Fielden, who will be removed to Joliet penitentiary tomorrow. The members of the committee hissed their hands and raised their hats to their imprisoned comrades, and sadly left.

PAREWELLS TO SCHWAB AND F. DEN.

CHICAGO, NOV. 11.—Just before the march to the gallows Fischer lifted his face to the cells of Fielden and Schwab in the gallery above and shouted "Bruder Schwab, wir when schen linen ein glueckliches leben, und desse sie bald heraukkommen." (Brother Schwab, we wish you a happy life, and that you may soon be free). Then he added: "Good bye, Sam," "Good bye, Sam," echoed Spies and Engel. Parsons Sam," echoed Spies and Eugel. Parsone said nothing. Schwab stood at the door of his cell, his hands folded behind, his brow

NINA GOES OUT RIDING. NINA GOES OUT RIDING.
CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—A report was circulated this afternoon that Nins Van Zandt had committed suicide. The report was very generally believed, but at the Van Zandt residence the servants stated that Nins was alive and well, and had been out driving with her mother during the afternoon.

THE PUNERALS SUNDAY. CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Sxtensive arrange-ments have been made for a grand funeral display over the executed anarchists on Sunday.

A UNITED STATES CONSUL THREATENED, MILAN, Nov. 11.—A special guard of police has been stationed at the United States consulate here owing to threats made by ansychists, who have posted placards and distributed handbills vowing

HOW THE POLICE RECEIVED IT. They are Pleased With the Execution

of Their Brothers' Murderers. CHICAGO, Nov. 11,-When intelligence ame outside that the men were on the caffold the officers who were outside the lines of the police went to the northeastern corner of the jail on Illinois street and waited. There were in the group Chief Ebersold, Capt. Schaack, Lieuts. Kipley, Bond, and Blatner, and three patrolmen. On the roof of the criminal court building,

Bond, and Blatner, and three patrolmen. On the roof of the criminal court building, where they could look through one of the jall windows were posted nine policeman and a deputy sheelff. From their position they could see the scaffold and the condemned upon it. As the grim moment approached the men on the roof kept the officers below informed of the proceedings inside. As 12 o'clock drew near, a policeman, who was straining his eyes to see the interior of the jall, raised his hand and without turning his head aside said in a thrilling undertone: "They are putting on the caps."

For an instant the cluster of officers below waited with hated breath and heads half inclined to one side waiting to hear the moise of the drop. "Sh—" murmured the man on the roof. A loud thump came from the interior of the jall. It was the sound made by the falling trap. Every one in the group heard it distinctly, and everybody knew what it meant. The expectation of the waiters broke up quickly. The policemen on the roof these down their guns and clapped their hands, and then ceased suddenly as though ashamed of the set. Capt. Schask flung one arm in the sir and sunled feebly. His face was flushed. Chief Ebersold shifted his position, said nothing, and then waiked quietly away. One of the others pulled out his watch, closed the case with a snap and exclaimed: "Three minutes of twelve, recollect it." A reporter jerked a white hands erchief from his pocket and waved it as a signal to the crowds possiting along North Clark street. It was irrhed a white handkerchief from his pocket and waved it as a signal to the crowds passing along North Clark street. It was understood. A cry went up and in an incredible short space of time the intelligence was blocks away and the buzz and hum of excited conversations conded his therising of a tide. The armed patrolman stopped in their regular tramp and dropped the butts of their guns to the earth with a claster. Others broke off in their house shouts to

ONE MUST GO FORTHWITH.

EITHER SECRETARY LAMAR OR GEN-

ger boys came shooting like redicts from the criminal court building, and ran breath-less with bits of white paper flattering in their hands. To eight minutes newsboys were darting through the growds, bewling Vacancy Certain in the Interior Department-As Explanatory Letter-The Matter Laid Before the President -Neither of the Parties Will Talk.

> It has been known for some time past that there was considerable of an official breach in the relations between the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner Sparke, head of the general land office, and with all the attempts made it seemed impossible to reconcile the differences and let peace prevail. Further differences continued to arise out of the correspondence in relation to railway land grants until the parties got so far apart that reconciliation seemed beyond hope. That fact was positively settled yesterday afternoon when the Secretary sent a letter to Commissioner Sparks sharply replying to a communica-

Sparks sharply roplying to a communicaion from him in relation to the adjustment
of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and
Omaha ratiway land grants, and informing
him that either he or the Secretary must
corthwith retire from the department. The
letter is as follows:

Difference of the Interior, Washingfon, Nov. 11, 1887.—To the Commissions of
the General Land Openical Series of the letter is as follows:

Difference of the Interior, Washingfon, Nov. 11, 1887.—To the Commissions of
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the land of the land of the land of the land of the land of
the land of the land thousand rioters," said an officer, and that was the general sentiment.

When the news that the end had come finally reached the public there was but little excitement. The extra c pies of the afternoon papers were eagerly bought, but that was all and business soon went on as usual. A visit to numerous prominent manufacturers where large forces of workmen are employed show everything to have been quiet and peaceable, with the regular employes in full numbers in their places. On 'change the day was a more active one than for several days past.

About 9 o'clock a little excitement was created. Mrs. Parsons, with red, glisten-About 0 o'clock a little excitement was created. Mrs. Parsons, with red, glistening eyes, and dressed in widows' weeds, accompanied by her two children, a boy and a girl of tender years, and closely followed by Mrs. Holmes, ex-editor of the Alarm, Mrs. Fischer, Miss Engel, and one other woman, appeared before the police at the cesmer of Clark and Michigan streets. Mrs. Parsons was the leader. She was stopped by the police, who gently informed her that she could go no further.

"I must go," she cried, as her dark eyes flashed forth fire. "I am Lucy Parsons; these are my children; we must go to the juil; they must see their father."

There was little sympathy in the hearts of the police.

"It is impossible," exclaimed two officers in chorus. "No one can pass here; entrance can only be had at Dearborn street."

the chief to command and the subordinates to bey.
Your excuss for this extraordinary commination is that an argumentative report of ours as to the Missouri, Kansasand Texas rational had not been brought to my attention, and that the Omaha cases were, therefore, it eems, before you (me) without citation of authority in support of my (your) adjustment, and without argument in behalf of the United States. In this last assumption you are in error, and the reverse of your statement is the fact.

states. In this last assumption you are in the fact.
You commence by advising me that my deciation in the Omaha case, rendered, as you asert, without the benefit of your counsel, was in direct antogorism to any declaion of the department. You, however, immediately state in substance that prior to 1875 the government rule of adjustment had been uniformerly in accordance with the practice laid down by me. And the identical report on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas case, to which you refer me for you argument, is directed to the single point of the institution of suits by the government to recover lands conveyed more than twelve years since for precisely the character of lands discussed in my decision of the Omaha case. The only answer you furnish me against this conceeded practice of the government is that to formal decision appears of record upon the subject in your office. Am I to understand that you do not consider the uniform practice of the land department for twenty-five years as having the force and effect of a decision unless the principles involved have been specifically controvered by some one, and freely submitted for discussion? fleers in chorus. "No one can pass here; entrance can only be had at Dearborn street."

"I will go," exclaimed Mrs. Parsons, and, with a determined effort, she darted under the ropes. In an instant four stalwart officers had her in hand. She was lifted over the ropes, and once again stood outside the lines. "You must obey the law," they said, "or it may go hard with you."

"The law?" she yelled. "What do? care for the law, and my husband being murdered? Shoot me—kill ms, if you will.

She finally succumbed and turned to go. Her companions, with the exception of Mrs. Holmes, left her, but together the two women, with the little children straggling behind, walked down Clark street to Kinzie, and thence around to Dearborn avenue. A crowd of large proportions followed. She heeded them not. On she wont until she met another cordon of police and another rope. Her resistance here was so stubborn, when opposed, that Capt. Buckley was at last compelled to order her arrest. Every effort of gealle restraint, persuasion, argument, and entreaty was employed to no effect. Finally a call was sent for the East Chicago avenue pstrol wagon. The four prisoners were led to the corne. of Illinois street and Dearborn avenue, where the wagon drew up. Little Albert Parsons, ir., and his still smaller sister were lifted in. and, while breatting sentiments of mingled rage and despair, Mrs. Parsons was assisted to ascend.

Mrs. Holmes disdained assistance, and

rerted by some one, and freely submitted of discussion?

Having thus yourself, shown me that my decision was in exact harmony with the practice of the department until 1875, I shall not waster time in discussing the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Rallread Company, nor the opinion of Attorney General Devens and ex-Secretary Schurz in partial execution thereof, which decision and opinion you cite as abrogating the former practice of the executive.

as abrogating the former practice of the executives.

The doctrine in that case counciated has been in express terms overruied by subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court, and was partially overrised by Mr. Devens in the very opinion which you cite me. Not antisipating that any one would rely for present anthority upon an overruled oblier in a decision, and upon the executive action based thereon. I do not deem specific discussion necessary in my former opinion, aithough all decisions applicable to the questions before me had been carchilly examined and fully counseled the property of the property rage and despair, Mrs. Parsons was assisted to ascend.

Mrs. Holmes disdained assistance, and mounted the wagon with a show of offended feeling. A tremendous crowd had centered at that point and it was only after a squad of offices a had rushed upon the throng with drawn clubs that the wagon was able to pass out. Once at the station the prisoners were given seats to the basement registry room. They were not booked nor looked in a cell.

Mrs. Parsons, with Mrs. Holmes and the two children of the former, were released from the station at 2:15 this afternoon. She looked very sad and downhearted. In meek tones she asked a reporter, "15 the bloody business overs?"

When took that it was she made no an

looked very sad and downhearted. In meek tones she asked a reporter, "Is the bloody business over?"

When told that it was she made no answer and proceeded to explain why she attempted to go to the jail. She was told by a deputy has night to call at the jail at 8:30 o'clock this morning, so that the children might see their father. At the appointed time she made the request to be allowed to enter and was sent from one street to the other until 10:30 o'clock. Then she made an effort to pass under the rope and was prevented. At the next corner she was put in a patrol wagon and taken to the station. She said she was very courteously treated, being placed in the same cell with Mrs. Holmes and the children. Accompanied by the roporter she walked south on Clark street to Indiana without apparently being recognized by any one. Every moment a newsboy would shove a paper in her face, crying: "Full account of the execution." She frequently broke down and sobbed, and as they passed along took her boy more firmly by the hand and walked more rapidly, keeping her head bent down.

discuss ion of the Barney case. My construction of it has aiready been communicated to
you. Your reply makes no impression upon
me. Reduced to its essentials it consists of
but two points. The first is that the question
in the Omaha case, was not before the court in
the Barney case. It is not therefore, an adjudication of that case. The second is that if
there are remarks in the course of that decision to the effect that the company was entitled to indemnity for deficiencies arising
from recreations existing as date of grant,
such remarks would be (quoting from Mr.
Devens' arguendo," and "a dictum entitled
only to the weight which is given to the dicta
of eminent judges."
It is immaterial to me which of these points
you may be pleased to rely upon. Because the
court in the farney case was confined by the
terms of the granting act to the consideration
of lands sold, pre-empted, or otherwise appropriated. It does not follow—but is quite the
contrary—that in deciding the Omaha case
which Congress, in said Omahas grant, has specilically added to and grouped with the same
class of lands for the loss of which indemnity was
maintained in the Barney case.

In the grant under consideration in the Barney case indemnity was granted, or otherwise appropriated," In the grant under consideration
by me in the Omaha case indemnity was
specifically allowed for losses of lands' sold,
pre-empted, reserved, or otherwise appropriated."

Even if your assertion of obiter be admitted
as to the Barney decision, I prefer to follow.

futense about the office of the Amnesty Association yesterday. Joseph R. Bu?

specifically allowed for losses of lands 'sold, pre-empted, reserved, or otherwise appropriated.

Even if your assertion of obier be admitted as to the Barney decision, I prefer to follow, and shall certainly follow; the unauthors of the Barney decision, I prefer to follow, and shall certainly follow; the unauthors of the Barney decision of the shall certainly follow; the unauthors of the Barney decision of the constitutional until a higher authority of judicial character is firmished me with a different rule of construction. It is true you say that you think the opinion of the court in the Barney case does not contain any expression which can be received as declaring that indemnity "is allowable for reservations existing at date of grant." As you have quoted largely from the decision itself to support your opinion, I do not deem it necessary to say a word. Your quotations from the decision sufficiently answer your opinion.

One word as to your complaint that my Omaha decision proceeds to state a point, "I (your) have not presented an argument I (you) have not made. When the Omaha case came before me it was accompanied not only with your report, which as you truly state, contained no argument whatever in its support, but also with other papers and documents for my information. Among those brought before me, at my own request, was the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General in this department in which the distinction to which your refer was claborately argued and insisted sipon.

You consume him pages in an unnecessary attempt to repel an alleged inputation that in my first decision in the firm mortaging case you had been required to certify the lists reported to the United States circuit court by the instructions were ever given you. You were required to reporte me as adjustment of the grant in accordance with the principles announced by me in my decision. The said decision of the circuit court was referred to only as being a persuasive authority of a very light order.

Not content with elaborate criticism of

as being a persuasive authority or a very order.

Not content with elaborate criticism of every point in my recent decision in the Omaha case, you extend your criticism to all my former decisions touching the same grant and extending over a period of more than a year. The sole object which you apparently have in view is to insist that I did not in such prior orders and decisions especially direct you in adjusting this grant to allow indemnity for swam; lands and other particular classes of land tos in place.

ing this grant to allow indominity for swamp in place.

Beclining to discuss with you these past decisions. I certainly did so instruct you in my recent decision of 0ct. 7, 1887, and you did not even pretend to have misunderstood the meaning of my instructions. You conclute your paper with another elaborate criticism of my decision upon the branch line of the Dunkla read. You claim gross error on my part in allowing indemnity for reservations, butting your argument upon the provise to the granting act under consideration by me. It seems, however, to have escaped your attention that it was neither my purpose nor my duty in or amunicating to you my construction of this grant to assume the task of convincing you of the correctness of these instructions of the correctness of these instructions of the other blot to the subject. I had conceived it to be my duty as the all of the did in the did in the conference of the manufacting in view my nother of equal to be one of the subject. I had conceived it to be equally as the all of this department, and having strictly in view my nother of office, to directly our duty under the same obligations to one to get a stay of sentence of the condemned anarchists is serving a four years' term at Sing Sing for setting fire to a New York transment house. Scheutze was the prin-cipal witness against him, and Markoff's motive in making the affidavit is doubtless revenue. revenge.
Scheutze was interviewed by a reporter to-day. His foreman, P. Fingst, was a foreman in the car shops at Pullman, Ill., at the time of the Haymarket riot and says at the time of the Haymarket riot and says
that Scheutze was working under him then
and was in Pullman on the night of the
tragedy. Scheutze tells a straight story
showing that he has been a constant worker
at his trade, Hissequaintance with Markoff
was a chance one, both living in the same
tenement. He says he had-refused to go
into some doubtful schemes with Markoff
and thus incurred his enuity.

my instructions or with traw yourself from the duity of so doiny in the only way recognized or der the tawa and useries of public tife in civilizate downstriant especially set when I was myself but setting in direct conformity to a resent act of Congress, which Imposes upon me the exclusived duty of causing these grantices and in the edition.

It, therefore, only remains for me on this point to dispose of your elementary citations of legal maxims by interming you that they are. In my opinion, enhancing remains for a grant on a grant, but what was the meaning of the provisor in this particular grant? I gave you my service in this particular grant? I gave you my on this of this meaning, and you have shown me no shadow of ceases for departing from the constitution there stated.

However we may differ in our construction of the stantes or of declade cases, and whatever wishance may exist in our consequence of our public duties, I am constrained to say to you that there is obviously one point upon which we are in thorough accord. Upon inis point you have succeeded, in the communication before me, in riveling on my mind a profound conviction. The practical effect of your present course is that you cannot execute my creders and follow my instructions and coperate in my administration without surrendering opinions which should be considering opinions which should be considering opinions which should be considered in my administration without surrendering opinions which should be considered in my administration without surrendering opinions which should be considered in my administration without surrendering opinions which should be considered in my administration without surrendering opinions which should be considered in the profound conviction that my instructions to you are in reset secondance with the law of Congress, in line with the decisions of the courts, and in support of the suppremacy of faw and its involutility. It is impossible for me in contravention of my own opinions, arrived at, after long and survious

SECRETARY LAMAR WILL NOT TALK. In order to secure further light in regard to the matter a REFURLICAN representative called last night at the Secretary's residence, No. 1315 N street, where the following valuable information was obtained from the colored butter. e colored butler:
"Is the Secretary at home?"

"Do you expect him home shortly!"

"Can't say for such, sah."
"Could you tell me where I could find

"Could you tell me where I could find him?"
"Don't think I possibly could, sah."
"Do you think he will be home to-night?"
"Don't know, sah."
Learning that the Secretary had gone to the Associated Preas rooms, search was instituted, and he was hunted up. He postituted, and he was hunted up. He postively refused to say anything in addition to his letter, and his business at the Associated Press rooms was merely to correct some minor details in the letter. He said it covered the grounds fully, and he would neither add to or detract one word, and he conveyed the impression that Mr. Sparks had to go.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS HAS CHILLS. COMMUNICONER SPARES WAS CHILLS.

The Ebbitt House, where Commissione parks is domiciled, was next visited. In The Ebbitt House, where Commissioner Sparke is domiciled, was next visited. In the rotunda were numerous representatives of the press standing around in various attitudes of expectation. As each sent up his card the colored "front" brought back the sterestyped, "Mr. Sparks can't are any one—he's sick." Ascertaining the number of the commissioner's room (304), the back stairs were resorted to by the Refuellican's representative, and the room found. A knock at the door brought Mrs. Sparks, who opened it sufficiently for her to get a glimpse of the visitor. The object of it being explained, she stated Mr. Sparks had returned from his office the day before feeling unwell, had two severe chills and another the next day, and had been in bed ever since under Dr. Baxter's care, and absolutely refused to grant an interview. Through the crack could be seen the commissioner propped up with pillows, and looking as if he was sick, indeed. The interview was closed by Mrs. Sparks gently closing the door. When the reporter reached the hotel rotunda again he found several of the newspaper men still waiting to see the commissioner despite the repeated refusals given them.

The action of Secretary Lamar was known not known what course would be pu by the President, and Col. Lamont dec to express an opinion on the subject.

ALEXANDRIA MATTERS.

Rems of Interest Gathered for the "Republican's" Readers,

The Virginia Midland Railroad Company for \$10,000 damages for the loss of foot, the jury returned a verdict of \$5,000 for plantiff.

Mrs. Mary A. Simpson, widow of the late Peter Simpson and mother of Mrs. W. F. Vincent, died at the residence of her daughter, on upper Prince street, yesterday morning, in the \$2d year of her age.

Thomas Millon, the colored man who was arrested at the poils on Monday last for illegal voting, was bailed by the mayor yesterday in the sum of \$200 for his appearance at the next grand jury term of the corporation court.

The oyster dealers of the city have presented to the city council a petition asking for the abolishment of the office of inspector of oysters. The petition sets forth that the inspector is never seen except when he puts in appearance to collect the tax of I cent per limbel.

The city auditor has had printed in book.

appearance to collect the tax of I cent per bushel.

The city auditor has had printed in book form a yearly statement, for 1855, of the receipts and expenditures of the city diames. They are for public use, and will be distributed in a few days.

Mrs. Wilbur Reld has been elected president of the committee to arrange for a fair to raise funds to erect a monument to the confederate dead buried in this city, and will meet all young ladies who will assist at the rooms of the Martied Men's Club, over Dr. Stabler's drug store, on Monday next at 11 o'clock. The monument, when erected, will be placed at the intersection of Washington and Cameron streets, and will be unveiled with appropriate ceramings.

It is reported on pretty good authority and is certainly anticipated that another change in the management of the Richmond and Danville railroad system, including the Virginia Midland, will take place either in December or early in the next year when the directory will be reorganized, and Mr. Sully, the insumbent, will be succeeded as president by Mr. Logan.

incitivest, occupied as a residence and as a greecry and liquor store, were gutted by fire at it o'clock last night. The fire department responded to the alarm from box 72. The less is not known, and the cause of the fire could not be learned. Mr. J. G. Sullivan occupied the house.

Virginians Clamoring for Office. (Special to the REPUBLICAN.)
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. II.—The legislature just
elected will have to choose a state treasurer
and first and second auditors. The opposition to the present incumbents is so great that it is probable a new set of officers will go in. There is a clamor for office and plenty of good Demo-crats are in the field.

Boston, Nov. 11.—A mysterious explosion of gas in the cell of Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, who is now a full-grown man, displosed

DES MOINES, IOWA NOV. 11.—Returns from all counties indicate that Larrabee's plurality for governor will be about 16,000, and his majority 5,006. The legislature will be Repub-lican by 39 on joint ballot.

For the Pistrict of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina—Fair weather, slight changes in temperature, fresh to brisk north-

erly winds diminishing in force. Thermometer readings: 7 a. m., 40.0°; 3 p. m., 40.0°; 10 p. m., 42.0°; mean temperature, 42.0°; maximum, 45.0°; minimum, 38.0°; mean relative humidity, 48.00; total precipitation,

THE CROWN PRINCE'S PERIL.

CONFUSING REPORTS FROM THE STRICKEN UNSER FRITZ.

General Bellef That His Condition is Critical-An Examination Shows the Malignant Growth More Visible.

San Remo concerning the condition of Crown Prince Frederick William are extremely confusing, but all agree that the tate to perform an operation upon the dis-cased part of his throat obviously because of the likelihood of fatal results. The cold. inexorable fact before them, however, is that something must be done and without delay. The latest advices make it quits clear that no surgical operation will take place until the doctors have tinally agreed upon the question of direct or external attack upon the seat of the patient's trouble, and this will probably be settled to-morrow. If the necessities of the case shall demand a direct operation—through the mouth—the work will be performed by Dr. Macksanle, but if an operation involving the laying work will be performed by Dr. Mackanzle, but if an operation involving the laying open of the throat be decided upon it will be undertaken by Prof. Bergman or some other German specialist. The crown prince has been absolutely unable to articulate for four days, and everything that he is reported to have said within that time has censispided only by affirmative or negative movements of the bands or head. The entire royal and imperial family of Germany is agitated by the condition of the help to the through has caused to entartain recess of his recovery, or even of his experiencing a temporary season of relief. On the other hand, it is asserted by physicians that the crown prince's disease is

princing a temporary season of relist. On the other hand, it is asserted by physicians that the crown prince's disease is conquerable, and many cases are cited where patients similarly silliciad have been permanently cured by the performance of an operation identical with the one now demanded by the prince's condition, if the outward or 'extraneous' operation is resorted to, it will be performed in Berlin, where the crown prince will be taken in deference to the wishes of the emperor and in secondance with the advice of the consulting physicians, who fear the patient may not survive the shock. The emperor has in the most peremptory manner insisted upon being present when the operation is performed.

Dispatches from San Remo state that four specialists made snother examination of the crown prince's throat yesterday, and all agreed upon the advisability of using palliatives only until the new surface timor which has appeared shall have vanished or become materially smaller. The examination showed that the throat was in better condition. There was a less congestive appearance, and the tumor was already smaller. The malignant growth was more visible. The malignant growth was more visible the physicians will have another consultation to-morrow. Dr. Mackenzie intends to return to London on Monday. If it is found impossible to extract the growth through the mouth before his departure Dr. Krause will undertake an operation, if the symptome are favorable. No decision concerning the operation will be arrived at until the tumor disappears. The general health of the crown princes, who has been untiring in caring for her husband, is worn out.

Advices from San Remo are more cheer-

tiring in caring for her husband, is worn cut.

Advices from San Remo are more cheerful. The swelling of the larynx is subsicion, and it is expected that Dr. Machenzie will be able to remove a particle of the tissue on Sunday, which he will send to Dr. Virehow. There are no symptoms of a recurrence of the growth which was formerly removed. If Dr. Virehow's verdict on the removed portion of the new growth should prove favorable the doctors are hopeful that the trouble may be permanently eradicated.

A dispatch to the National Zeitung says that Dr. Schroeter adheres to the opinion that the maiady is of a cancerous nature, and that he is about to leave San Remo.

William Sanders, ex-member of parliament, was arrested to-day while haranging a crowd at Trafsigar equare.

PRESIDENT GREVI MAY RESIGN.

PRESIDENT GREVY MAY RESIGN.
PARIS, Nov. 11.—It is expected President Grey will resign when the prosecution of M. Wilson is demanded by the chamber of deputies. He will probably be succeeded by M. Ferry or M. De Freycinect.

An attempt to murder the editor of the Siccle, presumably by friends of M. Wilson, was made last night.

M. Wilson was coder avanuated to refer. M. Wilson was to-day examined in refer-ence to the traffic in the Legion of Honor

decorations.

Gen. Caffarel, M. Limouzin, and M. Lorentz have been provisionally released pending the result of the government's inquiry.

WHERE IS PARNELL?

DUBLIN, NOV. 11.—The Irish Times asks:
"Where is Paruell? The silent aphynx neither expresses sympathy for Mr. O'Brien nor compliments Mr. Dillon for his speeches or epigrams on Mitchellstown. What does be mean?"

LEE OR BARBOUR!

A Red Hot Contest for the Vacant Seat in the United States Senate.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 11 .- The legislature of Virginia having gone Democratic by a good majority, the fight between Hon. John L. Barbour and Gov. Fitzhugh Lee John L. Barbour and Gov. Fitzhugh Lee for a seat in the United States Senate, has already begun. Gov. Lee is very popular and his tariff notions are a little higher than Mr. Barbour's. It is possible the governor will take Riddleberger's place in the United States Senate. Senator Daniel is a strong friend of Lee, and from present appearances Mr. Barbour will be as badly defeated by Lee in 1887 for the senatorable as he was two years ago by John W. Daniel. There is a row in the Virginia Democratic family at all events, and a few weeks will show whether Lee or Barbour will go to the Senato.

Treasury Building Passes Away. ALEXANDRIS, Va., Nov. 11.—James B. Waddey, who was formerly master machinist at the shops of the Richmond and Danville Ralicous Company in this city, died at his home, on South Columbia street, at So'clock this grenting, of this city, and has always resided here. After retiring from the employ of the rativos company he was appointed chief engineer of the treasury building, which position he held for many years. He was 50 years of age, and leaves two suns, both of whom reside in this city.

oily. Mr. Walder was one of Alexandria's most prominent and influential cirizens. He represented his district in the common council, was one of the five wardens of the city, and subsequently was chief of the fire department. His innerel will take place from his residence Sunday next at 2:30 p. m.

Judgment for \$73,000. New York, Nov. 11.—In the United States circuit court to day Judge Shipman gave George Wilkinson, receiver of the American Trust Company of New Jersey, a judgment for \$73.681 against Delos E. Cuiver, of Brick Church, N. J. The plaintiff shed to recover on non-realizable collateral given by the defendant at his failure in 1871.

Clothing Manufacturer Assigns. New York, Nov. 11,—Harry F. Moss, manufacturer, of clothing, 633 Broadway, made an assignment to-day without preferences. His liabilities are said to be \$125,000. It is said the failure is due to the defalcation of a clock to the amount of \$60,000. The clerk has dis-appeared.

Rebert Garrett in Oregon PORTLAND, ORES., Nov. 11.—Robert Garrett and party arrived here last night. Mr. Gar. rett's bealth is much improved. The party will remain in Oroson until next Tuesday, then go to Sait Lake, and then to San Fran-

Cardinal Gibbons Home Again. BALTIMONE, MD., Nov. 11.—Cardinal Gibbons returned home to Baltimore this afternoon-alter an absence dating from Sept. 26 in the far west and south.